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$1^{\circ}$ N. $\alpha$ <i>Lyncis.</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. $\eta$ <i>Leo. majoris.</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $\beta$ <i>Cancri.</i>
$1\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N. $\delta$ <i>Leo. min.</i>	$\sigma$ " "	$1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $\zeta$ <i>Hydræ.</i>
$2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ N. $\xi$ <i>Virginis.</i>	$\beta$ " "	$4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $\mu$ <i>Sextan.</i>
$\mu$ " "	$1^{\circ}$ S. $\alpha$ " "	$1^{\circ}$ N. $\gamma$ <i>Corvi.</i>
$2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. $\zeta$ <i>Ophiuchi.</i>	$3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $20$ <i>Librae.</i>	$2\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ N. $\gamma$ <i>Hydræ.</i>
$4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. $\nu$ " "	Just N. $\pi$ <i>Scorpii.</i>	$4\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ S. $\pi$ " "
$3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $e$ <i>Sagittarii.</i>	$1^{\circ}$ S. $\alpha$ " "	$6\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $\kappa$ <i>Centauri.</i>
$1^{\circ}$ N. $\epsilon$ <i>Aquarii.</i>	$1\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $\delta$ <i>Sagittarii.</i>	Just N. $\theta$ <i>Scorpii.</i>
$1^{\circ}$ N. $\mu$ " "	$\tau$ " "	$2^{\circ}$ N. $\iota$ <i>Sagittarii.</i>
$1^{\circ}$ N. $\beta$ " "	Just N. $\chi$ <i>Capricorni.</i>	$1\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ S. $\eta$ <i>Piscis Aust.</i>
$1^{\circ}$ S. $\alpha$ " "	$2^{\circ}$ S. $\iota$ <i>Aquarii.</i>	$\epsilon$ " "
$4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ N. $\gamma$ <i>Piscium.</i>	$2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ S. $\lambda$ " "	Just S. $98$ <i>Aquarii.</i>
	R. A. $0^{\text{h}}$ ; Dec. $0^{\circ}$ .	$104$ "

The above are the outlines as they appear to me, deduced from observations in all latitudes from  $55^{\circ}$  N. to  $55^{\circ}$  S.

It also seems to me that to a northern observer the northern boundary will appear about the same, and the southern boundary less southerly than here given, with a consequent displacement to the northward of the line of central axis of about  $1^{\circ}$  for every  $19^{\circ}$  of latitude he is distant from that part of the sky he is observing (*vice versa* in southern latitudes). At times, also, the band appears broader than here given, as if the Light extended still farther; but so faint, attenuated, and vague are such boundaries, that I have ignored them.

Extreme accuracy must not be expected, for only star-charts of a primitive nature have been employed for laying off my observations.

R. M. S. "WARRIMOO," VANCOUVER, B. C., Dec. 4, 1899.

## OBSERVATIONS OF VARIABLE STARS.

BY ROSE O'HALLORAN.

(Continuation of observations in No. 71 of these *Publications.*)

- Oct. 22.  $o$  *Ceti* is slightly less than  $\xi$  *Piscium* in brightness.
- 28. Ditto.
- 31. Scarcely brighter than  $69$  *Ceti* on a clear dark sky.
- Nov. 21. Equal to  $71$  *Ceti.*

29. It seems less than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
30. It seems equal to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .
- Dec. 1. Less than 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
2. Ditto.  
5. Ditto.  
8. Equal to the star of 8.2, magnitude south of 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ .  
17. It is less than 8.2, but brighter in moonlight than adjacent star of 8.4 magnitude.
- 
- Oct. 22. *W Lyrae* is brighter than an adjacent star classed as of 12th magnitude, and equal to one classed as 10th.  
23. Ditto.  
28. Brighter than 10th magnitude, but not as bright as one to the north classed as 8.6; it is probably of about 9th magnitude.  
31. It has undergone a rapid decrease, and is again of 10th magnitude.
- Nov. 1. Ditto.  
4. It is now of 9th magnitude.  
6. Ditto.  
21. It is brighter than 9th magnitude, but not equal to star of 8.6 magnitude.  
22. There is a slight decrease.  
29. Probably of 9th magnitude.  
30. Ditto.
- Dec. 1. Ditto.  
2. Ditto.  
3. Ditto.  
5. Ditto.  
6. Ditto.  
17. It equals a comparison star of 8.6 magnitude.

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SAN FRANCISCO, 1899.